



From a Drawing by Dean Babcock

# BULLETIN

Issued for the Information of Members of the

## NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION

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Executive Secretary

## A RAPID GLANCE BACK BEFORE WE MOVE FORWARD

*Our National Parks Policy Triumphant Against Every One of the Almost Continuous Assaults Upon Its Integrity During the Sixty-Seventh Congress*



**DR. HUBERT WORK**

*Our New Secretary of the Interior*

**I**T was a clean sweep. After two years of practically constant assault by the most powerful of enemies, under conditions the most extraordinary, the National Parks System remains unimpaired.

The Sixty-Seventh Congress will be memorable in American park history. Almost continuously in session, it has been the scene of unending conflict between the politically powerful few who would destroy and the millions who defend the famous national policy which admits none but scenic masterpieces to the National Parks System, and holds them free from industrial invasion.

On the other hand, its defenders have not yet released national parks of future creation from domination by water power; there remains the serious dent which the Pierce Amendment drove into the line of defense during the Congress preceding. Nevertheless, we have won in this Congress the only engagement under that amendment.

On the whole, the gain has been large. The enemies of the National policy have weakened under failure. Their doughtiest chieftains now know that making a break in the line can have only one end, and it will not be the end of the national policy.

### Nailing Down the National Policy

Again history is repeating itself. Our national forest policy was once similarly attacked. As a distinguished former forest chief puts it, "it took six years to nail it down." For three years our allied clubs, associations and federations have been busily nailing down our fine old national parks policy in the minds of this generation of Congressmen.

When self-seeking legislators refuse to bring local invasion bills, not because they can't be passed but because they are contrary to the national policy, the war will be over.

During the long vacation before the next Congress we must enlarge and perfect organization. That we shall be better prepared for the future it is well that we glance briefly over the events of the last Congress.

### But the War Began Before That

During the Congress preceding that, national parks had been included in the Water Power Act, and then cut out of it by the Jones-Esch Act. But at the last minute water power interests had forced upon the Jones-Esch bill the Pierce Amendment, which left future national parks still under water power domination.

Also previous to that, the Walsh bill had claimed that damming Yellowstone Lake would control Montana floods and irrigate half a million acres of arid land; but the Interior Department, at a hearing in late February, 1921, had proved

from the Government records that both these claims were unfounded and untrue.

That was the situation when the Sixty-Seventh Congress assembled in special session in May, 1921.

### Walsh and Fall Join Forces

The war against the national policy was reopened at once by Senator Walsh of Montana in a letter to every member of the new Congress, in which he reasserted as fact his original Yellowstone claims, wholly ignoring the Interior Department's expert proofs of their falsity. In reply we paralleled his every statement with its expert official refutation and mailed a copy to each member of Congress.

Secretary Fall came to Senator Walsh's assistance in June with a report that distinguished between the private and the governmental building of dams in national parks. The latter, he held, was permissible. Montana conservationists immediately began a campaign of education.

On June 29, the Barbour bill for the creation of the Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park was introduced without a clause to exempt it from the application of the Pierce Amendment. Defenders of the national policy in California and throughout the country began a campaign to enforce the addition of a protective clause in committee.

### Canadian Irrigationists Threaten Our National Policy

Following Autumn conferences in Montana and Alberta, the International Joint Commission recommended to the Governments of the United States and Canada the damming of St. Mary Lake, which would result in sinking an irrigation reservoir ten miles into Glacier National Park. The water thus stored was to be divided in the ratio of three parts to Canada and one part to Montana. Conservationists in both countries succeeded in indefinitely postponing this issue.

But in December another projected Canadian raid became public. This planned damming the Canadian end of Waterton Lake and raising the American end sixty feet, submerging forests, trails, and the key position for Glacier National Park development northward. Again conservationists, uniting in both countries, secured indefinite postponement.

### Los Angeles Joins the Raiders

The regular session brought our first decisive victory. At a hearing on December 13, Representative Barbour agreed to insert a clause in the Roosevelt-Sequoia bill to save the new park from the operation of the Pierce Amendment, and the bill was so reported a month later.

Immediately thereafter, however, the Los Angeles city government took a hand, Representative Osborne announcing that, when the bill came to a vote, he would propose an amendment under which the city might acquire reservoir rights after the national park should be created. This started national opposition; and wide-spread preparations, particularly in Los Angeles and throughout California, were begun to defeat the Osborne amendment when it should appear.

### Senator Cameron Kills Appropriations

Meantime Ralph H. Cameron, the new senator from Arizona, told the Senate that national parks appropriations were "for isms, fads and chasing rainbows." He persuaded a small session of the Senate to kill the Grand Canyon appropriation, but it was restored in conference later on.

The spring of 1922 saw another Walsh-Fall move. Senator Walsh prepared a substitute bill providing that the proposed Yellowstone dam be built and operated by the Government. There still stood in the way, however, the Interior Department's proofs of the futility of this dam to accomplish the promoter's claims, but Secretary Fall, in his report on the substitute bill, indicated a way to get around this obstacle by having Yellowstone Lake officially surveyed.

### Revelations of the Los Angeles Power Contract

On May 25, the public got a good look inside the Los Angeles City Government's national park plan.

At a hearing before the Federal Power Commission at Fresno, California, opponents of the city's claims for reservoir sites in the proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park proved by a contract that a thirty-years' partnership in the water power business was in actual operation between the city government and the Southern California Edison Company.

By the terms of this partnership, which divides the sales-field specifically between them, the Company guarantees the city enough power to fill its orders in emergency, and the city in return agrees to turn over to the Company any surplus power it may acquire from its own increasing plants. City officials admitted that within ten years the new Boulder project on the Colorado River would fill all possible future needs of the city and its customers.

It follows, therefore, that power from the Roosevelt-Sequoia dams, which can not be completed inside of ten years, will merely pass through the city wires to the Company for sale in the general market outside of Los Angeles.

### Montana Surprises Walsh

Meantime conservation sentiment was organizing in Montana. The Yellowstone dam was not an issue in the political campaign of the summer of 1922, but it importantly affected practical results. The dam candidate for Congress in the August primaries was beaten nearly four to one in Yellowstone County, the beneficiary of the proposed dam, by a conservationist; and in the election which followed, though the dam had not even been named in the campaign, he was the only one on his party ticket who survived the opposition landslide. The conservation vote did that.

Between the primaries and the election Senator Walsh made an earnest effort to get his bill reported, hoping to slip it through the Senate on the last day of the special session as Senator Bursum did the Pueblo Indian bill. But it failed.

In these circumstances, Senator Walsh availed himself of Secretary Fall's suggestion and campaigned Montana for contributions of \$10,000 to pay for the survey which Secretary Fall had promised to make as the foundation for a new Walsh bill. This, however, proved a complete failure. Montana refused to invest in so unpromising a gamble.

### Enter: The "All-Year National Park"

Overlapping these events, Secretary Fall had entered the field personally against the national policy. He had his own much desired project, attempted now for the third time, of a national park in the Mescalero Indian Reservation. His bill called for a dozen little spots there and in the adjoining desert, introducing every kind of industrial precedents into the National Parks System.

His diversion of the All-Year National Park bill disguised as an Indian bill to the wrong committee, and his success in slipping it through a small and weary Senate session without revealing its real purpose, constitute, with his hot fight of the winter to force it through the House, the most dramatic episode in national parks history.

Mr. Fall did not even get his bill favorably reported by the Indian Affairs Committee of the House in spite of all his power of office and the skill of his assistants in Congress. Even his personal appearance before the Committee, where he made a vigorous personal attack upon the National Parks Association, failed against the protests of the people of the country and the very general and determined protest from his own state of New Mexico.

In January Secretary Fall officially announced that it was his purpose to change the national policy to one which would turn the National Parks System into an aggregation of hundreds of little camp grounds. "Wherever I can find a pleasant

place for local people to go up and camp," he said, "there I shall have a national park."

His second line of attack, the Slemple bill, which had this for its special object, came similarly to grief in committee.

Both of the Fall bills, and the Walsh bill, died in committee with the adjournment of Congress.

#### "Congressional Courtesy" Kills the Barbour Bill

It is regrettable that the Roosevelt-Sequoia bill also died with Congress, but this was in no sense a defeat. It did not come to a vote.

As Representative Osborne had served formal notice of his purpose to move a water-power amendment when the bill should come up on the calendar, "Congressional courtesy" withheld action during his long illness, and his death occurred too late in the session for his successor to be chosen.

#### A Clean Record of Victory

It will be seen that the national policy has stood like a rock throughout these two years of constant strenuous attack. Every assault has crumbled against the impregnable fortress of indignant public opinion.

The nation has every reason to congratulate itself that it has saved its unique invaluable possession, the National Parks System, during a period when its bitterest enemy wielded the most powerful possible weapon of attack, namely, the highest official power. None but the people themselves could have rescued it under these conditions.

#### To the Ladies, God Bless 'Em

Without the devoted help of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and its working national organization, the women of New Mexico and Montana, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the women members of our own and many allied associations, the national parks policy would probably be junked today. Women are fearless and persistent workers in a patriotic cause.

We say this in fullest appreciation of the earnest and effective work of thousands of professional and business men in every corner of the country, and of the untiring work of very many strong associations.

## STATE PARK CONFERENCE

### Third Annual Gathering to Advance the Nation-Wide Movement for the Creation of Natural State Parks to be Held in Indiana in Early May

The third National Conference on State Parks will be held in the Turkey Run State Park, Indiana, on May 8, 9 and 10.

"It is not necessary for me to go into the importance to the country of this work," writes former Secretary of the Interior John Barton Payne, Chairman of the Conference, "for you are familiar with what is being accomplished and the inspiration that these conferences give to the states as I am. I am particularly desirous that all organizations interested in the preservation of our native scenery arrange to have delegates attend the Conference, and your organization is warmly invited to send representatives."

"One session of the Conference will be set aside for conservation organizations, at which time a representative of each will have a few minutes, probably not more than five, to tell us something of the work of his own society and its relation to state park development."

The use of the hotels in the park has been offered by the Department of Conservation of Indiana, and the rate is a very small one, only \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day. On the morning of the 7th special interurban cars will leave Indianapolis, probably at 9 a. m., for Crawfordsville, a distance of 45 miles. From Crawfordsville the party will be taken to the Turkey Run Park in automobiles furnished by local friends, a drive of 28 miles through interesting and scenic country, reaching the park in time for luncheon. The first session of the Conference will open at 2.00 p. m. on the 7th.

## A STATE IN FULL REVOLT

### New Mexico Refused to be Represented in the National Parks System by Any But a Great Park

The revolt in New Mexico against the All-Year National Park project was immediate, emphatic and complete. Most of the population of the State lies north of its middle, and here there was only one voice. But, even in the sparsely settled southern desert where the proposed park was located many shared the general view that New Mexico must not be represented in the great company of the National Parks System by so insignificant and queer a park, nor become the tool for the destruction of the national policy.

An extensive correspondence with New Mexico kept us well informed, and toward the end of the long conflict it was evident that all that the southern people really wanted were recreational areas in the Mescalero Indian Reservation, necessarily under government control.

#### Substance, Not Title

At the end, we knew only one who insisted upon the national parks classification, and that was Secretary Fall himself. His last word, "a national park or nothing," found no support among a people who would gladly have accepted a few camping-out spots in the reservation under control of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

While our bulletin of July 26 started this state-wide revolt, it was merely the match touching the kindlings. The sentiment of the State needed leadership, but ours was brief. New Mexico promptly took her own course under leaders of her own choice, men and women, supported by a press which devoted many columns of news and editorial to the project, smothering it under condemnation and ridicule. We know of only two newspapers who favored All-Year, both small weeklies in Las Cruces. Their appeal was for hot weather breathing places in the higher altitudes.

Of the editorials printed, the meetings held and the resolutions passed, there is no room here to tell.

But New Mexico is now definitely out, as a State, for the national parks policy; and in time she will add a distinguished national park of her own to the world-celebrated National Parks System.

#### SECRETARY WORK'S OPEN-DOOR POLICY

Dr. Hubert Work of Colorado, formerly Postmaster General, was sworn into office as Secretary of the Interior on Monday morning, March 5, succeeding Albert Fall.

In the course of a straightforward public statement concerning his attitude toward the problems of the Interior Department, he said:

"I believe that the work done and the problems confronting government should be placed frankly before the people.

"The American government should advertise with all the energy of which it is capable, to the end that its millions of wage-earners—its citizens of both sexes and of every class—might enjoy a better understanding of public institutions, what they stand for and what they seek to accomplish in the interest of the public.

"Education of the proper kind is the most powerful weapon known to civilization, and such education, combined with honesty and fidelity to idealistic purposes, will make for better Americans and a better America.

"So in the conduct of the Department of the Interior there shall be no submerged or camouflaged policies, no issues tucked away behind smoke screens, but an open and frank exposition of all actions deemed essential to the public interest."



# BRILLIANT OUTLOOK FOR NATIONAL PARKS FUTURE

*Assistant Director of the National Parks Service Writes About This Season's Plans for Improving the Parks, and Looks Still Farther Forward*

Following are extracts from a letter from Arno B. Cammerer, Acting Director of the National Parks Service:

**T**HE season's outlook throughout the National Parks System was never so bright as this year. Appropriations were exceptionally good. The \$100,000 allowed for the continuance of the road across the continental divide in Glacier National Park is about all that can be expended in the short season. An adequate administration building in Yosemite will be realized at last. Land will be purchased for much needed automobile camps in Rocky Mountain, and the camps built. The rim road at Grand Canyon will be broadened and properly surfaced for the motorists who are now swarming there in their own cars. Zion National Park will be equipped at last with roads, bridges and trails from an appropriation of \$133,000.

It will be an exceptionally busy and progressive season. Everywhere new roads and new trails will be constructed, and long contemplated dreams of many kinds will materialize. We may catch up at last, perhaps, with the loss of progress during the war period. Congress has been very generous in its treatment of the National Parks, and the next few years will see them develop to their highest efficiency for service to the public. Of course, with proper professional landscape service available, over-development will be guarded against.

## Probably the Record Season in Attendance

There is no doubt, also, that this will be our greatest season in attendance. From 400,000 visitors only a few years ago our travel figures of the past season ran to 1,100,000 visitors to the National Parks alone, to which might be added 200,000 to the National Monuments.

Already the railroads and tourist bureaus report a greatly increased number of inquiries over last year from prospective visitors this year, and the letters pouring into this office asking for information regarding the parks are more numerous than ever before.

There is no question that one of the greatest accomplishments of the American Congress for public welfare was the establishment of the National Parks System along the lines of the national policy, which, as stated in the act creating the National Parks Service, is "to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein, and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such a manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

## "Their Unspoiled Overpowering Grandeur"

This means that all the exceptional educational and recreational advantages of these great outdoor spaces are available for this and future generations in all their native freshness, their unspoiled, over-powering grandeur; and the fine thing about it is that our people in ever-increasing numbers are taking advantage of these opportunities.

Particular attention is given to the development of the educational side of National Park work. The establishment of museums and nature guide service is going forward rapidly. The interest shown by the universities, colleges and other educational institutions in what the National Parks System has to offer is most gratifying, and a few more years will see this detail of service to the public developed to a high standard.

Our people have learned during the past few years that for actual enjoyment and recreation there is nothing to surpass

our National Parks. Europe draws anew its annual share of visitors, but the visiting list to our national parks shows a constantly-mounting increase. This shows that the policy established by wise Congresses not only in the creation of the System itself, but in maintaining the parks, despite many attacks, in their natural condition, is without doubt the most popular of many guiding the administration of national affairs.

## LAKE OF EVERLASTING FIRE AGAIN NORMAL

The National Park Service reports that the great spectacle of Halemaumau, popularly known as the Lake of Everlasting Fire, in the Hawaii National Park, has resumed all its former magnificence after its actual disappearance reported in the newspapers in 1921.

In May of that year the boiling lava rose slowly until within forty feet of the rim of the crater. Then earthquakes opened subterranean vents, and the surface subsided at the rate of a foot an hour until the lake disappeared, leaving a rumbling, smoking chasm 1,000 feet deep and nearly 2,000 feet across. During the sinking the walls of the pit, lacking the support of the living lava, began to collapse into the pit. The resultant rumbling splash with numerous streams of lava spurting out like blood, then slowly rising clouds of red dust, will remain forever indelibly impressed upon the memory of the fortunate beholders.

During the subsidence the old craters of Makapuhi and Napau became active, liquid lava flowing into their long dried vegetation-covered pits. The flows into these old craters did not continue for long and they are again inactive.

Slowly the lava rose again in the pit, and began to cascade from openings in the walls, forming new pools. Last fall the boiling surface was within four hundred feet of the top, and is now nearly at its normal level.

## YELLOWSTONE ANTELOPE DISAPPEARING

Winter still holds Yellowstone in tight, icy grip. Anxiety is felt for its antelope, which, the winter before, suffered severely. This swift and beautiful animal is rapidly nearing extinction. New automobile highways have enabled local hunters to penetrate the remote desert regions where once they roamed by millions. The Yellowstone bands, which together include about 350 animals, are probably now the largest in the country.

The Yellowstone antelope cannot be helped through hard winters like the elk, because their habit is to roam afar. They seek the low valleys often outside the northern park boundaries, where they are shot down by waiting hunters, and become, in the snow, the easy prey of coyotes and wolves. A third of the Yellowstone bands were lost in this way winter before last.

## TO GIVE AWAY SURPLUS WILD ANIMALS

Congress has enacted a law granting to the Department of the Interior the power "to give surplus elk, buffalo, bear, beaver and predatory animal inhabiting Yellowstone National Park to Federal, State, County and Municipal authorities for preserves, zoos, zoological gardens and parks."

# WHAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WANT OF CONGRESS

*Statement to the House Committee on Public Lands Defines Present and Future Demands of the Popular Organizations Defending the National Parks Policy*

**F**AME hath its perils. Although the All-Year Park project is beaten, many other communities, east and west, now want national parks of their own.

"Yellowstone and Yosemite are a long way off," these people contend, "so let's have a national park here at home. Why not? What's the matter with our Bald Mountain back of town? Of course it isn't so wonderful, nothing like Yosemite, but if the United States has any more beautiful bit of country than ours, we've never heard of it. Let's give Bald Mountain to the Government for a national park. Congressman Blank will fix it for us down in Washington, and the national Government will build roads and summer houses and paths, and hire nice young men in uniforms to take care of it all. Why, we'll have a million people coming up here every summer."

The Public Lands Committees have rejected scores of bills for such projects during past years. The All-Year project in New Mexico was nothing more nor less than just one of these, made excessively dangerous because juggled into the wrong committee, juggled through the Senate, and backed by a very powerful influence in the House. It has bred a big and lively family of local ambitions.

## Every Community its Own National Park

Two similar bills before the Public Lands Committee this same winter, each of which offered to give the Government thousands of acres of private land, were sincere projects honestly pushed in ignorance of the national policy.

If any one of these should be admitted to the National Parks System, it would be the flinging open of the door to scores, hundreds, perhaps in time even thousands; for we all know what local pride does in competition.

The following answer to one of these sincere national park bills, the Slemper bill for an "Appalachia National Park" in Virginia, was made by the executive secretary of the National Parks Association on February 13 last to the Public Lands Committee of the House:

## STATEMENT TO PUBLIC LANDS COMMITTEE

**H**ERE, in the Public Lands Committee of the House, the first official action was taken toward the creation of the National Parks System. This Committee considered and reported the Yellowstone National Park bill in the winter of 1871-2. The bill became law in March 1872, beginning the System. This Committee has reported every organic national park bill since. In a very real sense it is the creator of our national parks policy, for it has been the defender and the anchor of the System's scenic preeminence and complete conservation through all these many years.

A few days ago a Congressman said to me: "You associations have been shouting what you don't want for the last two or three years. Why don't you tell Congress what you do want?"

It was good advice, and I accept it. I will tell this Committee what we want, and you will find it very familiar, for it is what the history of the Public Lands Committee of the House shows that you want, too.

## What it Is the People Want

First, we want the preservation of the national policy created by Congress in 1872, and protected and fostered by successive Congresses and Governments since. This national policy provides that national parks shall be scenically mag-

nificent or remarkable for extraordinary natural manifestations, and preserved in a state of primitive nature.

Second, we want the fullest use of national parks for the recreation and pleasure of all the people and for educational and scientific purposes. We want to see thousands of public school children and college students camping out in the national parks every summer in charge of persons capable of explaining to them the meaning of scenery and the workings of nature.

## The National Parks System a National Income Asset

Third, we want the increased use of the National Parks System to encourage travel in and to America. The steamship companies hope to have, in a few years, as many European tourists bound this way as they now have American tourists bound east. They want full steamers passing each other, spring and fall. Some time ago the European general passenger agent of a celebrated international travel agency told me that the name "National Parks of America" was the head-liner of their westbound travel-getting in all their foreign offices. There was no argument equal to this, he told me, for it stood for the visible greatness of America. Even to secure those tourists who do not expect to visit the parks when they come, the scenic grandeur of this nation as trademarked by the term "National Parks" is a very practical part of the equipment of the salesman abroad. The national parks are an invaluable feature of the picture of America in the eyes of the world.

Whatever we do, we must never dilute the value of this trademark. Our magnificently scenic National Parks System is looming as an important income asset of the nation.

## Complete Conservation an Essential Condition

Fourth, we want as many new national parks of the scenic quality of our present parks as Congress deems it advisable to set apart from the uses of industrial development. The national policy created and preserved chiefly in this very room conceives that an area is more valuable to the Nation either for national park purposes, or for industrial purposes, but not for both.

If there is any part of it more valuable for industry, cut it out, but do not sap the life blood of the System by invasion.

## National Park Making a Job for Experts

Fifth, we want national parks in the east wherever areas can be secured which shall illustrate our eastern land forms and wild life with as great distinction as our present national parks illustrate our western land forms and wild life. Mere altitude has nothing to do with it, and size is of lesser account. The smallest diamond may be as precious a gem as the Kohinoor. Magnificence within the enclosed area, distinction in life forms, and completeness for park purposes have everything to do with it. Lafayette National Park in Maine, with altitudes not exceeding 1,200 feet, is in its own way as perfect and as distinguished and as complete a national park as Glacier and Yosemite.

The Great Appalachian Range must be very importantly represented in the National Parks System, but the representation must be as complete and relatively as scenic.

National Park making under this fine old governmental policy is no catch-as-catch-can process. It requires careful, expert, and often protracted study and planning before any bill is brought before Congress. So many things go to make up a national park in the meaning of the national policy—area, exact location, what and what not to include within its

exhibit, comparative valuations, geographical representation, adaptability for the people's use, opportunities for future expansion—scores of conditions which must be studied out before we can have a proper national park in the governmental, scientific or popular meaning of the term.

### **Functions of the Organizations Defending the National Policy**

Those questions so often asked in Committee as to whether we, the Association guardians of the national policy, have seen this or that area under discussion are based on mistaken premises. We are not park-making experts. We don't pretend to be. In my experience, I've seldom seen two experts of any kind agree on any matter of opinion.

These allied organizations, representing the enlightened public opinion of the nation, are upholding the hands of your Committee, of Congress, and of the bureau of national park experts which Congress itself created in 1916 to be its adviser and the adviser to the Secretary of the Interior in this matter of developing and administering the National Parks System.

Our function is to stand behind the national policy. We ask only, in the name of the people, that the national policy shall be carried out, that it shall not be perverted by insufficient statement of facts, that every bill affecting the national policy shall come before Congress with all its bearings, indirect as well as direct, fully stated and thoroughly understood.

### **We Purpose to See that Congress Knows the Truth**

Representing public opinion, we purpose to see that this Committee and Congress get a square deal in the matter of information concerning the backgrounds and perspectives of every bill which adversely affects the public policy. If Congress junks the National Parks System, it must do it with its eyes open. Congress never will, if it knows the facts.

We very earnestly protest against the diversion of any bill affecting national parks to other committees than the Public Lands Committees of the Senate and House, which are the custodians of the national parks policy and traditions.

### **Concerning Propaganda and Warfare**

I deny and resent the charge that we are propagandists. We are not, in any possible meaning which that abused word has come to have since the Great War. I heartily thank Mr. Vaile for his figurative definition of a part of the public service we endeavor to perform for the people, for this Committee, and for Congress. Like Paul Revere, then, to borrow his figure, we cry the alarm, we make known the real facts. After that, it is for the people and Congress, which otherwise would not know these facts, to act upon them as they see fit.

We seek no fights. We want no fights. We dislike fights extremely. But, like other red-blooded Americans, when we have to fight, we fight. And I know only one way to fight. That is to fight.

### **A Better System and a Better Service**

Sixth, we want increased appropriations to make our national parks more accessible in their outlying parts to the increasing thousands of visitors, now concentrated in spots therein, and to better the comforts of motoring visitors.

Seventh, we want the National Parks Service made a very much stronger and more efficient instrument for carrying out the purposes of the national policy. This can only be done by increasing appropriations applicable to the administrative office here in Washington. It is only because of the high character of the management, and the unusual quality and spirit of the personnel, that this bureau is able to carry on at all with the available appropriations.

### **New Times, New Needs**

But we cannot stand still with what we have. There is now something besides our great National Parks System that

this nation must possess. The era of travel, of out-door living, of recreation in the open has dawned these several years, and is in the beginning of a wonderful expansion. It is one of the usefulest eras of our national development; it makes for healthy men and women with nation-wide mental horizons. It makes for individual and national sanity. It will keep the feet of our people on solid ground.

Lesser communities have hurried to supply this public demand. Denver has created at great expense a literally wonderful world model in her city mountain park system. Counties are making natural parks. The state park movement is gaining immense impetus. Only the national government lags behind.

### **An Additional Recreational System Necessary**

The national government must participate in this new movement, and there is no doubt whatever in my mind that this Public Lands Committee, which has already built one incomparable park system, the model for the world for all time, is the proper agency for the building of still another system, a recreational system, to meet the different new conditions which have recently developed.

If you follow the practical model already in operation in the Forest Service, you can build such a system with the maximum of efficiency and the minimum of expense. So far, the National Parks System has had to bear the brunt of this immense demand. It is all right now, capable of the strain for several years, but you know that these popular movements spread fast in America. It is not at all impossible that our national parks shall become so crowded, very soon, that they will lose much charm to the very people who crowd them.

### **Great Public Need for a Simple, Inexpensive Plan**

Fortunately, the solution of this problem is simple and comparatively inexpensive. Our public lands have very many fine areas not of national parks scenic quality and too useful to industry to tie up in national parks, which should be fitted for recreational purposes and thrown open to the rising tide of motor travel, and camping out.

Congress need only proclaim a system of federal recreational reserves, without independent administrative machinery, but with a common policy under which an existing bureau can administer in accordance with its own conditions the reserves under its own jurisdiction. The Forest Service has been doing this for some years with wonderful success. Bureaus in the Interior Department should be authorized to do the same in lands under their jurisdiction.

But besides these there will be meritorious recreational areas, east and west, not already under national bureau administration, which Congress may consider worthy of federal control, and these, it appears to me, can be administered by the National Parks Service by extending its authority to cover an otherwise unadministered section of these federal recreational reserves. Already the National Parks Service administers the National Parks System and part of our system of National Monuments; to add a section of a third system would add comparatively little to its expenses.

### **Recreational Reserves Must Not be Called Parks**

But if this is done, this recreational reserve system must be so classified and differently entitled by law that the group administered by the National Parks Service shall never become confused, either in law or the public mind, with the National Parks themselves. They should not be called parks.

I advance this as a suggestion to this Committee, not as a perfected plan. My purpose is to show that there is at least one thoroughly practicable and inexpensive way of meeting this great public need. No doubt there are other ways, also.

But the demand must be met, and never, never at any sacrifice of the National Parks policy or the National Parks System.



## INCREASED APPROPRIATIONS

*In a Period of Economy, Congress Shows Appreciation of the System's Public Usefulness*

Appropriations for the administration, maintenance, protection and improvement of the National Parks System during the fiscal year beginning July 1 are the largest Congress has yet made. They sum \$1,689,730, an increase of \$243,210 over those of the current year. In 1917, appropriations were \$784,566.

For comparison's sake, last year's visitors to the national parks numbered 1,044,502; in 1917, they numbered 488,268.

The new appropriations are for these specific purposes:

Park	Administration, Maintenance, and Protection.	Permanent Improvements.	Total Appropriations.
Crater Lake.....	\$26,200	\$8,800	\$35,000
General Grant.....	10,000	40,000	50,000
Glacier.....	100,000	125,000	225,000
Grand Canyon.....	60,000	65,400	125,400
Hawaii.....	10,000		10,000
Hot Springs.....	65,600	2,000	67,600
Lafayette.....	30,000		30,000
Lassen.....	3,000		3,000
Mesa Verde.....	25,000	10,000	35,000
Mount McKinley.....	8,000		8,000
Mount Rainier.....	60,000	73,000	133,000
National Monuments.....	12,500		12,500
Platt.....	10,000		10,000
Rocky Mountain.....	55,000	11,000	74,280
Sequoia.....	35,000	85,000	120,000
Wind Cave.....	10,000		10,000
Yellowstone.....	320,000	48,000	368,000
Yosemite.....	225,000	70,000	295,000
Zion.....	13,750	133,000	146,750
Washington Office.....	33,200		33,200
Fighting Forest Fires.....	25,000		25,000
Accounting Services.....	6,000		6,000
Total.....	1,143,250	671,200	1,822,730

Among the permanent improvements are \$100,000 toward the transmontane road in Glacier, \$54,000 for an all-year road into Sequoia, \$35,000 for an administration building in Yosemite, \$65,400 for widening and paving the Hermit Rim Road at the Grand Canyon, and \$8,280 for public camp grounds in Rocky Mountain.

Special attention is called to the item of \$33,200 for the administration, from the Washington office, of this great system. It is absurdly insufficient. The executives are shockingly underpaid in comparison with those of other bureaus in the government service, and there are not enough of them. The clerical staff and equipment is insufficient to produce the results which the people have the right to expect.

In the long run, the efficiency of the System will depend upon the efficiency of the home office, and the most important duty of Congress is to put this upon a business basis.

## TRIBUTE TO THE NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

The following resolution was passed at the annual convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Boston late in December:

*Be It Resolved*, That the section of Social and Economic Sciences herewith assembled wishes to express its appreciation for the efficient management of our National Parks. It is an ideal service for all the people. All conditions of men are welcomed and cared for with the greatest attention. The lowest mortality perhaps of any part of the world is due to the admirable management of the parks under the present Park Service.

(Signed) George F. Kunz, Desmond Fitzgerald, George H. Browne, Allan Chamberlain, E. A. Goldman, Charles C. Adams.

## TRAVEL TO NATIONAL PARKS

*Estimate by a Government Official of the Cost of Seeing These Great National Museums*

The following, by A. E. Demaray of the National Park Service, is from the January, 1923, number of the *Railroad Red Book*:

Travel to the national parks is of two classes,—visitors who come by railroad and use the park transportation systems and visitors who come in their private automobiles. The following table gives comparative figures for both kinds of travel for the past two years:

	1921	1922	Increase Per cent
Train travel.....	310,064	315,585	1.8
Auto travel.....	697,272	728,924	4.5

It will be noted from the above that train travel for the past two years has been about 30 per cent of the total travel while automobile travel has been about 70 per cent of the total travel. It is of interest to reduce to dollars and cents the value of this immense flow of park travel.

### Cost of Travel by Rail

While no accurate statistics are available as to the amount which rail visitors to the national parks expended for rail transportation, it is believed a fair estimate would be \$50 per person. This amount expended by each of the 315,585 visitors to the national parks in 1922 makes a total of \$15,779,250 spent with the railroads for transportation.

It is also estimated that the average time each rail visitor was away from home was 10 days and that the average expenditure per day above rail fare was \$10, or \$100 per person for the ten-day vacation period. This amount times the total number of rail visitors to the national parks the past year makes a total of \$31,558,000 paid out for meals, hotel accommodations, sight-seeing trips, and other expenses in the course of travel.

### Cost of Travel by Motor

Estimating the amount of money spent by motor tourists, 10 days is estimated as the time of the vacation period with expenditures of \$5 per day, per person, during that time, or \$50 per person for the vacation. This amount times the total number of automobile visitors to the national parks in 1922 gives an amount of \$36,446,200 expended by such tourists. The average expenditure per person traveling in automobiles is estimated as one-half the expenditure of the visitor traveling by rail, as probably 75 per cent of the private motorists carried their own camp equipment and camped, and did not stop at hotels.

This method of travel has resulted in the establishment of the public camp ground in practically all cities and towns and with it a new municipal and civic problem.

Adding the expenditures of both rail and private automobile tourists, and the estimates are believed to be conservative, the total amount spent in vacation travel reaches \$83,783,450.

## HERE'S LUCK TO KARSTENS; HE NEEDS IT

Administering, maintaining, protecting and improving a National Park of 2,650 square miles on an annual appropriation of \$8,000 is the picturesque problem which the National Parks Service is trying to work out at Mount McKinley in far away Alaska.

This sum must cover the salaries of the Superintendent and his assistants, the up-keep of a dog-team, the erection of buildings, the construction and maintenance of trails, and the protection of many thousands of caribou roving over thousands of miles.

The stalwart pioneer who has undertaken the job of Superintendent is Harry Karstens, famous mountain climber, whom some call "the best man in Alaska." The job certainly calls for just that man.

# THE NATIONAL PARKS AT A GLANCE

They are nineteen in number, with a total area of 11,387 square miles. Together, they include scenic features of greater magnificence and wider variety than are comfortably accessible in all the rest of the world combined. They are completely conserved in a condition of primitive nature constituting a system of National Museums unapproachable elsewhere.

National parks in order of creation	Location	Areas in square miles	Distinctive characteristics
Hot Springs 1832	Middle Arkansas	1½	Conserves 46 hot springs possessing remarkable radio-active properties which alleviate and often cure rheumatic and other affections—Hotels at all prices, and 18 bath houses under government supervision.
Yellowstone 1872	Northwestern Wyoming	3,348	The world's most spectacular volcanic exhibit—More geysers than in all rest of world together—Boiling springs—Mud volcanoes—Petrified forests—Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, remarkable for gorgeous coloring—Large lakes—Many large streams and waterfalls—Vast wilderness, greatest wild bird and animal preserve in world—Exceptional trout fishing.
Sequoia 1890	Middle eastern California	252	The Big Tree National Park—The Giant Forest alone contains hundreds of sequoias over 10 feet in diameter, and many 25 to 36 feet in diameter—Sugar pines, white fir, yellow pine and incense cedar all attain their greatest development—There are startling precipices and towering mountain ranges.
Yosemite 1890	Middle eastern California	1,125	An immense granite wilderness replete with world-famous spectacles—The Yosemite Valley acknowledged the most beautiful in existence—Many waterfalls of extraordinary height—Great forests, including three groves of giant sequoias—High Sierra, glaciated—A paradise for trail riders and campers—Hundreds of lakes.
General Grant 1890	Middle eastern California	4	Created to preserve the famous General Grant Tree, 35 feet in diameter, and the splendid forest which surrounds it—Six miles from Sequoia National Park.
Mount Rainier 1899	West central Washington	324	Largest accessible single peak glacier system—28 glaciers, some of large size—48 square miles of glacier, 50 to 500 feet thick—Wonderful subalpine wild flower fields, surrounded by a belt of enormous trees—Hotel, camps, trails to summit and around the mountain.
Crater Lake 1902	Southwestern Oregon	249	Lake of extraordinary depth and color filling crater of prehistoric Mount Mazama, a volcano which collapsed within itself—Six miles in diameter, brilliantly colored lava sides rising 1,000 to 2,200 feet above surface—Fine fishing.
Wind Cave 1903	South Dakota	17	Limestone cavern having many miles of galleries and numerous chambers containing peculiar formations.
Platt 1904	Southern Oklahoma	1½	Conserving many sulphur and other springs which possess high medicinal value.
Sullys Hill 1904	North Dakota	1½	An important wild animal reservation.
Mesa Verde 1906	Southwestern Colorado	77	Most notable and best preserved cliff dwellings in the United States, perhaps in the world—Archaeological excavations revealing new treasures—A romantic region, full of human and historic interest.
Glacier 1910	Northwestern Montana	1,534	Rugged mountain region of unsurpassed romantic beauty and extraordinary individuality—250 glacier-fed lakes—60 small glaciers—Precipices thousands of feet deep—Cirques of sensational magnificence—Next to Yellowstone, our most populated wild animal reserve.
Rocky Mountain 1915	North middle Colorado	397½	The heart of the granite Rockies—Snowy Front Range carrying the continental divide with peaks from 11,000 to 14,255 feet in altitude—Remarkable records of the glacial period—Most patronized of all our National Parks.
Hawaii 1916	Hawaii	186	Three separate areas—Kilauea and Mauna Loa on Hawaii, Haleakala on Maui—Includes the world famous "Lake of Everlasting Fire."
Lassen Volcanic 1916	Northern California	124	Only active volcano in United States proper—Lassen Peak 10,465 feet—Cinder Cone 6,879 feet—Hot springs—Mud geysers—Fine exposition of volcanism in most of its phases, but there are no geysers.
Mount McKinley 1917	South central Alaska	2,645	Encloses the heart of the Great Alaskan Range with Mount McKinley rising 20,700 feet, seen from an altitude of 3,000 feet—Colossal glaciers—Immense herds of caribou—Mountain sheep in large numbers.
Grand Canyon 1919	North central Arizona	958	The greatest example of erosion, and no doubt the spectacle nearest sublimity in all the world—Fine hotel, camps and motor camps, and trails to river and along the canyon floor.
Lafayette 1919	Maine coast	23	A group of ancient granite mountains on Mount Desert Island remarkable for their beauty, their forests and their history—A perfect national park in miniature.
Zion 1919	Southwestern Utah	120	"The Rainbow of the Desert." A gorge cut 2,000 feet down through the White Cliff and the Vermilion Cliff of the colorful Plateau Country of Utah. Magnificently carved by erosions.

Somewhat elaborated from the Table published by the National Parks Service.



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